# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 65.


## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### Debate in the Senate on the Philadelphia Election Law.

### General Harry White and Col. McClure Carving Each Other.

### The Grand Corruption and Bribery Scheme of the Session.

### The Western University and the Removal of the Penitentiary.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

**Honest Elections in Philadelphia.**

The Senate held a session last night to consider Colonel McClure's bill to secure honest registration of voters and elections in Philadelphia. The Colonel has a large and varied assortment of remedial projects, but this election law is the one he hangs his highest hopes upon. The bill names James McManus, Republican, James P. Verree, Liberal Republican, and Henry Hagert, Democrat, as the first Commissioners of election under the proposed law. Hereafter their Commissioners are to be chosen, no elector voting for more than two. The Commissioners are invested with power to divide the city into election districts of not more than 250 voters; to appoint canvassers to make a registration, who are also to serve as inspectors; provision is made for a disputed registry list to be printed ten days before the election, and for the hearing and determining of all cases arising under it; the Courts are granted powers to bring negligent officials to a performance of their duty in the most summary manner.

Senator Rutan offered an amendment extending the general election laws of the State to Philadelphia and repealing the special registration system in force in that city. He stated, however, he would vote for the McClure bill if he could get nothing better. Remarks were made by Senators Wallace and Davis, of Philadelphia, when the principal actor in the drama of the evening, General Henry White, took the floor, and delivered a lengthy, labored, written speech in reply to M'Clure's speech of last week, and in vindication of the record of the Republican party as the party of electoral and all other reforms. In defence of the existing registry law of Philadelphia, he showed it was framed to prevent election frauds of the most outrageous character, committed in that city by the Democratic party. Admitting that this law had been abused and corrective measures were called for, General White submitted a bill as a substitute for that offered by Colonel McClure which proposed that the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia should elect seven Commissioners of Elections, on a minority plan, which would constitute the Board of four or five Republicans and two or three Democrats; these Commissioners to appoint canvassers, and have general charge of the elections. The General indulged in some pungent personal criticisms on McClure, and took his seat evidently well satisfied with his performance.

The Philadelphia Senator followed in a speech of unmistakable ability and power. He skillfully took advantage of all the weak points of General White's argument, and especially his admissions of the necessity of electoral reform in Philadelphia. The substitute proposed he characterized as a shame, intended to perpetuate the present election system—feebly disguised by new machinery. McClure spoke for an hour and a half to a packed Senate chamber, the latter part of the speech being elegantly personal on Senator White. Of course, the Colonel's verdict is that he carried off the honors of the debate. He is certainly one of the most skillful and effective debaters in the State, and were it not for the fact that there is very little confidence felt by either Republicans or Democrats in his integrity as a public man, would be a power in the Legislature. He has all the elements needed in a successful statesman and brilliant political orator, save the very important one of being considered an honest man. In these days of progress possibly this is not an insurmountable barrier, and Colonel McClure may yet alight on his feet. At present he seems to be disgusted on all sides, even when proposing measures to which no exception can be taken.

In regard to a modification of the Philadelphia election laws, it may be said that the subject is well understood by the members of the Legislature from the outside districts, and the sentiment, irrespective of party, is that they should be reformed. The particular measure pressed by Colonel McClure, and generally indorsed by the press and citizens of Philadelphia, is considered fair and impartial, except in the appointment of the Commissioners, as of the three named two are considered opponents of the Republican party—one a "Liberal" so called, and the other a Democrat. The bill will pass modification in the House to-day in the Senate, but there is not much hope for it in the House, although it would probably receive the vote of a majority of the representatives, the peculiar usages of that branch will enable the Special Order of the bill to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, controlled by the worst type of Philadelphia officials; it will be reported on negatively by that committee, and then it will take a two-thirds vote to consider it. This it will not receive, and hence it is almost a certainty the bill will fall in the House. The political consequences in Philadelphia of its defeat may be serious, for the subject has been so much agitated there that a public sentiment has been created that it will be dangerous for the Republicans to ignore. This is the view of the more outspoken of the members belonging to that party. Of course the select few who profit by the existing election machinery pooh-pooh all this as the growling of politics, screeheads, and malcontents.

**Allegheny County Matters.**

The appropriation bill as it passed the House contains an appropriation to the Western University of Pennsylvania of $100,000, to enable that institution to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, by the addition of medical and legal departments. This appropriation was mainly secured by the energetic efforts of Henry M. Long, Esq., aided of course by the Senators and members from our own county. Whether it will pass the Senate admits of some doubt, as that body is very apt to cut down appropriations. However, there are appropriations of a somewhat analogous character, made for institutions in Philadelphia, and they all may go through together, razeed possibly in amount. In connection with the enlargement of the University, it may be stated the bill has become a law looking to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, and Commissioners named to select a new site. The present site of the Penitentiary it is hoped to secure for the University, and it certainly would be a noble one.

**Another Bridge Across the Allegheny.**

A charter has passed the Legislature for the construction of another bridge across the Allegheny river between Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. The act provides that the bridge shall be located at any point between the Mogongahela and the foot of Second street in Pittsburgh, and between School street and Allegheny avenue on the North Side. The distance across the river from Pittsburgh to connect with Allegheny at Allegheny Avenue is about 2,500 feet—very nearly half a mile. From this side to School street the distance will probably not exceed 1,000 feet. The company have not decided upon the precise location of the proposed bridge, but the site will be selected as soon as the corporation can get into working order. The charter does not define the material of which the bridge is to be constructed nor the style of construction, further than that it shall be so constructed in width between piers as not to impede the navigation or passage down the river of rafts, and of such height as well as width, as to permit tow boats with their tows made up to pass under it. It is further provided that the bridge shall be such as those prescribed by the United States law concerning bridges across the Ohio and its navigable tributaries. This is in effect that no bridge shall be constructed across such streams until after a site has been approved by Government engineers.

**Peter Herdic's New County.**

The new county scheme of the notorious legislative jobber and general speculator, Peter Herdic of Lycoming county, came up in the House yesterday, and indicated a degree of strength that attested how hard Peter and his lobbyists have been at work among members with their convincing arguments. The county proposed, it will be remembered, is called Minquas (from Herdic's speculative watering place,) and is created by cutting a slice out of each of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming. One of the counties emasculated, viz: Sullivan, will have a trifle over 400 square miles and 6,000 population, and is left with less than the constitutional minimum of area of new counties. The six members of the House, and two Senators from the counties affected are bitter in their opposition to the scheme, and if its way is purchased through the Legislature—and this is the only means by which it can be passed—it is sure to encounter the Governor's veto, for constitutional and other reasons, so I would advise legislators to take no contingent fee on the subject, but demand cash down, else Peter will have the advantage at last. One member of the House, earnest for the bill, satisfied his conscience and pocket by accepting a consideration under the taking title of a "retainer." He's a lawyer and wanted to do the thing correctly. Amiable man. It is the common talk of the Capitol and the hotels that votes for the bill are worth from three to five hundred dollars. The Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Prizer, of Chester county, is boldly and specifically charged with making corrupt propositions in connection with the bill, and the leading Republican paper of his own county has called on him to explain or resign. Aside from the attorneys in and out of the House in the employ of Herdic, the project seems to be under the management of that standing disgrace to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the people of Philadelphia, Sam Josephs. He, in connection with Brockway, of Columbia, manage the parliamentary part of the job, and it is a refreshing sight to see the Minnequacks in the House follow their lead, and vote as Sam wags his finger or shakes his head. The business is legitimate enough for him of course.

The bill will come up again for final action on Wednesday next. Nothing will so emphatically and satisfactorily draw the line between the "roosters" and "pinchers" and honest legislators as the vote on this bill. It is accepted and spoken of now as a test vote between honesty and rascality. The yeas and nays have not yet been called on by any stage of the bill, so as to give a test vote, but it is rumored some of the Allegheny county members have been captured. If this is so, they will deserve one act of grace and mercy from their constituents, and that will be their final consignment to the tomb of political oblivion. If Sam Josephs can lead our members in such enterprise as this, the people could not do better than put mannikins in their places. I may add that this project, thrust on the people of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming counties by legislators who never set foot inside their limits, has created a profound degree of excitement in those counties, and in fact throughout the central part of the State. It is undoubtedly the boldest piece of corrupt legislation ever attempted for years, and its main reliance is upon the votes of members who feel their legislative career is drawing to an end. ARCTIC.

## The Constitutional Convention.

### Report on Legislation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1873.

**Report on Legislation.**

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Committee on Legislation.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF BILLS.

SEC. 12. No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person, or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed. Agreed to.

SIGNING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

SEC. 13. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, and the facts of signing be entered on the journal. Agreed to.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person acting as such officer or employe, except he shall have been elected or appointed in pursuance of law. Amended and adopted.

PURCHASING STATIONERY, &c.

SEC. 15. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of the government, &c., shall be purchased under contract made with the lowest responsible bidder, and that no government officer shall be in any way interested in such contracts. Adopted without debate.

SEC. 16. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, nor increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment. Agreed to.

RAISING REVENUE.

SEC. 17. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills. Passed.

SEC. 18. Concerning the general appropriation bill for the different departments and public institutions, was agreed to.

The nineteenth section, relating to the approval or disapproval by the Governor of specific items of the appropriation bill, &c., was voted down, upon the suggestion of Mr. Bowman, of Erie, as the same had been already covered by a section in the article on the Legislature.

The twentieth section elicited a lengthy and animated discussion upon alleged abuses in the Legislature in connection with appropriations to charitable institutions.

The section was as follows: No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to amend so as to require a vote of two-thirds instead of three-fourths.

Mr. Clark, of Indiana, then moved to amend, for the purpose indicated, by inserting after the word "Commonwealth," the words "other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State."

Both the amendments of Messrs. Buckalew and Clark were then agreed to, and the section, as amended prevailed—52 to 34.

The twenty-first section was read, as follows: No appropriation shall be made to any person or [community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, or corporation, or association for charitable, educational, or benevolent purposes.

Before a vote was taken the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1873.

The discussion on the twenty-first section was resumed.

Mr. Sharpe was opposed to the section, as fundamentally wrong. A Legislature wearing manacles on its hands, chains upon its feet, and a pack of rascals upon its back, would be a spectacle for the world to behold with scorn and contempt. Let us purge our Legislature by sending none but honest men to our State Capital. The proposition of this section contains an astounding novelty to the people of this Commonwealth. It proposes that we shall withhold a helping hand when it is required to relieve suffering or want.

Judge Black was opposed to placing our charities in the hands of the State government. He thought the Legislature of this Commonwealth the last body of men to whom should be confided the distribution of our charities. The claim of the border counties was as fair and just as any claim ever presented to any Legislature. Both governments of the United States and of this State were bound to adjudicate their claims. When the General Government failed to do this, then it was the duty of this State to step in and settle them.

Mr. Bartholomew believed it to be the duty of the Government to lend a helping hand to those communities who need it, but he did believe that charity was the offspring of the Christian religion. He believed that it existed long before the birth of Christ, and that it progressed with the progress of man in all ages. He believed that the State had the right to extend a helping hand to any community overtaken by some terrible visitation, when it was rendered powerless. Charity is a blossom common to all. It belongs not alone to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist or any other denomination. It is as broad as God's earth, and blooms alike in the heart of the non-professor as well as the professor of religion. He favored the protection of all State institutions having for their object instruction, the amelioration of distress, the caring for the deaf, dumb and blind, but he did object to making appropriations to sectarian objects.

Mr. Dallas modified his amendment to read as follows:

No appropriation shall be made to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, nor for any denominational or sectarian object.

Mr. Cuyler would not grant the money of the State to support the schools of the Presbyterian, or Catholic, or any other denomination, but he did believe that to their hospitals and great charitable institutions it was quite proper that the money of the State should be given in their hours of necessity.

Mr. Kaine now moved that the roll be called, when it was found that but sixty one members answered to their names. The Committee then rose for want of a quorum, and the Convention adjourned.

## THE INDIANS.

### The War with the Modocs—Gen. Crooks Operating in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—General Canby moved his headquarters to Van Bremer's rancho on Saturday. Colonel Riddle, with company K of the Fifteenth cavalry, came on a party of Modocs and captured 35 horses. He would have killed the savages had not peace negotiations prevented.

A new peace commission is organized. The squaw Artina came out of the lava bed, and says Jack wants to talk, that he is afraid to come out, and that Canby can not control the soldiers.

The rumor that soldiers captured horses and four children last week is pronounced false. Jack wants Meacham and Fairchild to come and talk to him again.

General Crook with his entire command of twelve companies is at Camp McDowell. His policy has given great satisfaction to Arizona, though Howard's treaty with the Cochise is the result of a claim of Mexico on our Government of fifty-six million dollars as special damages.

The horse disease is spreading in Arizona rapidly, and will seriously affect military movements. Gen. Crook has established a rule that every Apache at every military post must answer roll call each day. The future movements of the troops are unknown.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, March 15.—The steamships Algeria and Spain have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Arrived: The Australia, from Glasgow, and Manhattan, from Liverpool.

BATH, ME., March 15.—The ship Jennie Eastman, of this port, was totally wrecked on Cape Verde. The crew was saved. She was valued at fifty thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamship Mosel, from Bremen, has arrived.

## NEW YORK.

### Surprise at Gov. Dix's Decision in Foster's Case—Speculation as to the Secretaryship—"Brick" Promeroy and the Breach of Promise Suit—George Francis Train Decided Insane.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1873.

**The Car-Hook Murderer.**

When the Governor's decision was first intimated to Foster yesterday he manifested no agitation and remained silent. He said, however, he did not credit the reports, as he had then not heard from Tyng, to whom the Governor had written; at the same time the Governor's notice to the Sheriff was informal. Official papers will be received in the course of a day. In many quarters the news caused great surprise, as it was thought the sentence would be commuted. The statement that money was used to influence Mrs. Putnam in writing her letter to the Governor is now denied by the person with whom it was reported to have originated.

No official communication was received from the Governor to-day by the Sheriff in the Foster case, except one asking if any further documents were necessary to show that the Governor declines to interfere. The Sheriff answered negatively.

**The Secretaryship of the Treasury.**

Washington advises say it is improbable that a new Secretary of the Treasury will be chosen for four or five days; yet Delano may probably be appointed. He and Robeson are said to oppose Richardson. Boutwell is reported to have offered his resignation yesterday, and at the President's request he holds over until Monday.

**Psychological Investigation.**

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond reports, as the result of his investigation, that Bleakley, accused of the murder of his niece, is sane. As to George Francis Train, he thinks he is insane. "Lehey," accused of wife murder, is thought to be perfectly sane.

**"Brick" Pomeroy and the Breach of Promise Suit.**

In the Sadie Wilkinson breach of promise suit against "Brick" Pomeroy, in the United States Court, it was decided to-day that Pomeroy's objection that the suit was barred by statute limitation was not well taken.

**Departed for Europe.**

Among the departures for Europe to-day were General Van Buren and Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

**The Meade ment.**

A deputation of military gentlemen appeared before Common Council to-day urging a municipal contribution to the Meade monument.

**Resignation of the Postmaster.**

Postmaster Jones, of this city, has tendered his resignation. He is at present in Washington.

**Personal.**

General Sherman arrived here to-day.

## THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, ILL., March 16.—Arrived—Henry Ames, St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis, 11; Nick Longworth, New Orleans, 11; Rose Hite, Evansville, 4 A. M.; Annie C. Elliott, Memphis, 8; Lawrence, Memphis; Mollie Moore, St. Louis, noon; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati, 2 P. M; Desmet, St. Louis, 2; City of Cairo, Louisville, 2; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3; James Howard, New Orleans, 2; Belle of Baton Range, Baton Range, 4. Departed—Belle of Memphis, 9 P. M.; Nick Longworth, Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; Rose Hite, Evansville, 6; Emma Hite, St. Louis, 8; Mohawk, New Orleans, 11; Lawrence, Cincinnati, 10; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 3; Desmet, Red river, 5; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 6; Jas. Howard, St. Louis, 6. River risen 7 inches; clear; mercury 55.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Belfast and Forsythe, New Orleans; Fanny Lewis Anachita River; John, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Commonwealth, New Orleans; Belle of Sarcepot, Red River. River rising slowly. Clear and warm. Burlington papers say the river there and above was never known to break up so suddenly and with such a volume of water. The river is high and full of ice, which is doing great damage. Lumber men especially are suffering. It is estimated that over logs and lumber went down the river Thursday last than in all spring openings for twenty years.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Clear and warm. River falling. Arrived—Clinton, St. Louis. Departed—Crescent City, Pauline Carroll, and H. S. Turner, St. Louis; Minnesota and Belle of Cincinnati; R. E. Lee, Evansville; Mary E. Poe, Red river. The Richmond from above and the Jasper from below, are both due. The Church is still hard aground and the J. D. Parker is engaged in trying to get her off.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 16.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 40 to 56; river risen 1 foot. Up—Arkansas Belle, 2 P. M.; Bermuda, 4; Alice Brown, 5; unknown towboat, 7. Down morning Star, 5; Mollie Rayon, 8. No business.

## LEGISLATURES.

### Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to authorize purchasers of unfinished railroads to complete the same as might have been done originally by the company selling the road.

The House bill to amend the liquor law of 1854 as to make the act of selling liquor to minors *prima facie* evidence of guilt, was defeated by a vote of 29 to 46.

### Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Quite a scene occurred in the lower House of the Legislature yesterday, on one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the Insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, a lobbyist, with offering him one hundred dollars. The friends of the bill assert that they do not know Hickox, and say that the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. The excitement prevailed for a time, and the further discussion of the bill was postponed. Hickox worked in the interest of Col. Bogy during the Senatorial contest.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Protestant Episcopal churches of Cincinnati were draped in mourning on Sunday in memory of Bishop McIlvaine.

—The funeral of Judge H. H. Leavitt, late of the United States District Court for southern Ohio, will take place in Cincinnati to-day.

—The Todd Flouring Mills, in Lasalle, Ill., owned by Maurice Rendall, were burned on Friday night. Loss $22,000; insurance $2,000.

—The Quincy (Illinois) Agricultural Works were burned last Saturday night with a large amount of stock and some two hundred corn planters. The loss is about $50,000; insured for $35,000.

### THE FAMILY.

**Home Relations in Different Nations.**

Herbert Spencer remarks that monogamy is not the only kind of marriage we are, indeed, early taught by our Bible lessons. But though the conception of polygamy is thus made somewhat familiar, it does not occur to us that polyandry is also a possible arrangement; and we are surprised on first learning that it not only exists, but was once extremely general. When we contemplate these marital institutions unlike our own, we cannot at first imagine that they can be practised with a sense of propriety like that with which we practice ours. Yet Livingstone narrates that in a tribe bordering one of the central African lakes, the women were quite unconcerned on hearing that in England a man has only one wife. This is a feeling by no means peculiar to them. An intelligent Kandyan chief with whom Mr. Bailey visited these Veddahs was perfectly scandalized to learn that a man could live with only one wife, and never parting until separated by death. It was, he said, "just like the wanderoos" (monkeys). Again, one would suppose that, as a matter of course, monogamy, polygamy, or polyandry, as the case may be, exhausted the possible forms of marriage. An utterly unexpected form is furnished us by one of the African tribes. Marriage, among them, is for so many days in the week—sometimes four, but sixty one members answered to their names. The Committee then rose for want of a quorum, and the Convention adjourned.

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## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

### FIGHTING FOR THE CHATTANOOGA POSTMASTERSHIP.

### Ku-Klux Pardoned.

### Executive Committee of National Labor Council.

### SENATE ADJOURNMENT.

### Congress Abusing the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1873.

**The Additional Pay to Congressmen.**

It is reported that about a dozen Congressmen who voted against the addition to their pay worked and urged other members to vote for it.

**Mexican Border Outrages.**

Col. Robb, President of the Commission investigating the Mexican border outrages, writes that the outrages are worse even than the newspapers report.

**Removal of Land Offices.**

The President on the 14th inst. directed the removal of the land office at West Point, Nebraska, to Norfolk, Nebraska. Also, on the same day, he directed the office of the lately created Gila Land district, in Arizona Territory, to be located at Florence, Prima county, in said territory.

**The Senate Adjournment.**

Several members of the Senate state that the business before that body cannot be closed up before the latter part of this week, at the farthest, and this statement received strength by the fact that Secretary Boutwell has stated that he will not take his seat there until some time next week. DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1873.

**Executive Committee of National Labor Council.**

At a largely attended meeting of Executive representatives of the National Labor Council, held in this city this evening, A. M. Pettit, of Indiana, presiding as temporary chairman, a National Executive Committee was unanimously chosen, with the following as officers: Ex Senator Pool, of North Carolina, Permanent President, and Col. James Fisk, of Montana, Permanent Secretary. On the evening 24 A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council, was chosen Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. Numerous telegrams were received from prominent persons in various parts of the country, giving assurances of the earnest co-operation, indicating, in connection with reports made to the meeting, that a movement is being generally organized throughout the country.

**Women as Clerks.**

In the recent examination for promotion in the Internal Revenue Bureau under the civil service rules, one lady received a fourth class clerkship ($1,800), another a third class ($1,600), while of ten other persons appointed to second class clerkships ($1,400) six are women. Miss Seavey, who secured the fourth class clerkship, was appointed from Tennessee. She has been in the office for over ten years, and for several years she has had exclusive charge of the city copyists.

**Fighting for the Chattanooga Postmastership.**

The fight is renewed with fierceness over the Chattanooga postmastership. Captain A. G. Sharp was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate in place of Hendrick, the present incumbent, whose friends in force are now here to try and induce the Senate to reconsider the vote on Sharp's confirmation. It is said to-day that they will prefer charges against him. Governor Bard is taking no part in the fight.

Senator Brownlow left for home.

**Ku-Klux Pardoned.**

Pardons were to-day issued by the President to John C. Robinson, of South Carolina, and William C. Dayries, of North Carolina. Both were convicted of Ku-Klux crimes and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The former had served six and the latter eighteen months of their terms.

**Gone Into Journal sm.**

A. B. Johnson, who lately resigned as Chief Clerk of the Lighthouse Board, left here to-night to publish a Republican paper in New Jersey. Mr. Johnson was for many years Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department.

**Re-hearing of a Murderer's Case Denied.**

The District of Columbia Court, in general term, to-day decided against a motion for a rehearing of the case of O'Brien, under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel A. Cunningham in last July.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1873.

**Weather Probabilities.**

For Monday in the eastern gulf and south Atlantic States, northerly winds and clear weather; for the Middle States, northwest winds and clear weather; for New York and New England, partly cloudy and clear weather, with northwest winds; for the lake region, southwesterly winds, backing to south and southeast on the upper lakes, with increasing cloudiness. A centre will move eastward into Minnesota, with southerly winds and rising temperature into Minnesota, with southerly winds and rising temperature in Missouri valley. Cautionary signals continue on the Middle and east Atlantic coast. They will be displayed at the lake stations on and after April 1st.

**Congressmen Abusing the Franking Privilege.**

Hundreds of men and boys are engaged at the Capitol sending out daily through the mails tons of books and documents for members, who are anxious to have them reach their respective homes before the expiration of the franking privilege. The basement and passages are filled with boxes in which to pack such parts of the immense masses of accumulated printed matter that have not already passed by sale into the hands of paper makers.

**Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.**

Col. J. M. G. Parker, a brother-in-law of General B. F. Butler, lately confirmed as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, left for that city last night, the oath of office having been administered by Collector Casey.

**The Resignation of the Postmaster of New York Accepted.**

The President has accepted the resignation of Postmaster Jones of New York. It is said Mr. James, an employe of the New York Custom House, will be his successor.

**Postal Convention Signed.**

The President has signed the Postal Convention with Sweden and Norway.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Heavy Mail Robberies.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It has transpired here that the mails from St. Louis to the east have been robbed several times during the past two months. $50,000 with drafts sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, on the night of January 31st, failed to reach their destination but have not been presented since; therefore the bank is not a loser. The mails of the 14th and 25th of February were also robbed, but it was not known that any drafts from here were presented or negotiated until a few days ago, when information came from Buffalo that a draft for $10,000 on the Bank here in favor of C Ayres & Co., New York, had been presented to an Express Company in Buffalo with the name of that firm forged. The forgery was not discovered till after the draft had been paid. On the receipt of this information Gen. Smith, the Postmaster, immediately commenced investigating, and ascertained that the mail of January 31st did not go through, and the mail box was robbed of several letters, apparently between here and Indianapolis. There is no clue as yet to the robbers, but a special postoffice detective is working up the matter. The payment of the draft is said to have been brought about as follows: A man supposed to be engaged in these robberies came to Buffalo, accompanied by a lady dressed in the height of fashion, whom he represented as his wife. He rented elegant apartments, and formed business relations with an Express Company. He sent several drafts by his company for collection, one for $4,000 on a St. Louis bank, which was genuine, and in this way gained the confidence of the company, who supposed him to be wealthy. It is understood they cashed the $15,000 draft for him upon his entrusting it to them for collection in New York.

## OBITUARY.

**Donald Robertson.**

OTTAWA, CANADA, March 15.—Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railroad contractor and shipowner, died yesterday.

**Commodore W. K. Latimer.**

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Commodore W. K. Latimer, of the United States Navy, died here this morning.

**A Memphis Robber Sentenced.**

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Angelo Marrie was yesterday sentenced one year to the penitentiary for robbing the safe of the Chief of Police. He plead guilty with the understanding that numerous other indictments against him should be quashed. This, with another sentence against him, gives him four years. After this term he will probably have to answer for his connection with Bill Forrester at New Orleans.

## ELYRIA, O.

### Terrible Conflagration.

### A WHOLE BLOCK IN ASHES.

### LOSS ABOUT $200,000.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—A terrible conflagration occurred in Elyria, Ohio, on Saturday night, by which the finest business portion of the city was destroyed. A few minutes before 12 o'clock P. M. a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of Star Bros. & Co., in Ely Block, corner of Mill and Broad streets, and in almost an incredibly short space of time the flames broke out in every window. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and drove the fire through the entire block of ten elegant stores stopping only at Washington avenue. The two engines were promptly on the ground, but so violent was the wind that the fire leaped from store to store with terrible fury, rendering all efforts to arrest its progress utterly fruitless. A telegram was at once sent to Cleveland for aid, for unless the fire could be checked at Washington avenue there was no knowing where it would stop.

About one o'clock the fire reached the Library building in the centre of the block, where it was temporily stayed by the solid brick wall which separated it from the stores on the east. Here the firemen made a desperate effort to check the flames, but the wind blew the fire around the south side of the block, and soon the window frames in the fourth story were on fire. At this juncture the water began to fail, and the department, seeing the ruin of the whole block inevitable, directed their efforts to save the buildings on the east side of Washington avenue.

At ten minutes past three a steamer from Cleveland arrived and was hailed with enthusiastic shouts by the assembled multitude, but the danger was mostly past, though they rendered efficient service in saving the buildings, which were in great danger by the burning of the Munyaven House, which was of wood and burned furiously.

For three hours the scene was terribly grand, the wind driving the burning cinders with terrific force in the town, whith ever and anon the dull sound of falling walls, which fairly made the earth tremble and startle the spectators, who were gazing upon the terrible spectacle. The glare of the conflagration was distinctly visible in this city.

A hurried investigation gives only a general account of the loss. It is probably safe to say that the total loss will reach the sum of $200,000, of which the following persons were insured: H. Ely, on the block, $25,000; Star Bros. & Co., merchandize, $30,000; A. H. Pomeroy, $5,000; T. H. Linville & Co., clothing, $2,800; Hoyle Bros., groceries, &c., $25,000; W. Johnson, law library, $10,000; J. Manville & Co., drugs, $5,000; Sandusky, Clark & Co., confectionery, $10,000; P. D. Sanford, boots and shoes, $2,000; Elyria Library, $10,000; J. C. Holter, daguerian stock, $10,000; Masonic Lodge, furniture, &c., $1500; J. Mungover, boots, liquors, &c., $3,700, and some other not yet learned of. On the above amount there will doubtless be quite a percentage of salvage, as a large portion of the goods were removed from several stores and offices. The list of insurance companies and losses, as far as learned, are as follows: Aetna, Hartford, $30,000; Underwriters Agency, New York, $10,000; Home, New York, $10,500; Continental, New York, $7,000; Phoenix, Hartford, 9,500; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; National, Hartford, $1,000; Sun, Cleveland, $4,000; Royal, Liverpool, $5,700; and Hartford, Hartford, $750.

## FOREIGN.

### The British Ministerial Crisis—Disraeli and the Earl of Derby Decline to Form a New Government—Portugal Demands Satisfaction of Brazil—The German Troops to Evacuate France in September.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

LONDON, March 15.—The *Weekly Economist* says a rumor was current last night that Earl Derby has yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. The *Spectator* reports that Earl Derby will take the Premiership, but says he has determined to appeal to the country. The morning journals are generally of the opinion that the Conservatives will settle all questions relative to the Ministry to-day.

*Later.*—Disraeli has declined to accept the office. He waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace this morning to announce his decision. There are two plain reasons which impel him thereto. Earl Derby concurs with Disraeli in the conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming the Government at this time.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch from London says that the facts in reference to Disraeli's position are these: He was respectfully indicated to the Queen the difficulties he would have to confront if he assumed the office, even if able to secure the aid of its supporters, considering the parliamentary position of his opponents, he therefore asked for delay to consult his friends.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special to the *Herald* from London says that Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminister at Clineden. The Express from Leeds left London this evening for Windsor. She will probably see Gladstone there. Gladstone's Government is expected to resume office, go through the programme of the session, and stay in without speedy dissolution.

LONDON, March 15.—Since the announcement this afternoon that Disraeli and the Earl of Derby declined to accept office, nothing of a definite character transpired. A rumor was current this evening that Earl Granville will be Premier, and Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Gladstone left London to-day for the country. He will probably return to the city on Monday.

It is expected that Parliament will further adjourn from Monday until Thursday next.

**Matrimonial.**

The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

**German War Indemnity.**

Thiers and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, to-day signed the convention on the part of their respective governments for the payment of the fifth milliard of francs of war indemnity by instalments. The final payment is to be made on the 5th of September next, when all the French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, is to be evacuated.

LONDON, March 16.—Gladstone had an interview with the Queen yesterday. It is probable that a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

### FRANCE.

**The German Evacuation.**

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany providing for the evacuation of French territory was signed at Berlin yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the 5th of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

**Troops Sent to the Spanish Frontier.**

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier, to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring all Carlists crossing into France to be "interned."

**The Spanish Embassy.**

It is announced that Senor Rios will succeed Senor Closaga as Minister of Spain to France.

**Pere Hyacinthe in Genoa.**

Pere Hyacinthe began to preach in Genoa with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

### SPAIN.

**Carlists Routed.**

MADRID, March 15.—The government has received despatches announcing that 3,000 Carlists, concentrated at Vena, have been routed by General Nouvas, after a sanguinary battle, which lasted several hours. The Carlists, who sought refuge in a village, were badly received. General Nevillas is actively pressing forward the campaign in the North.

### PORTUGAL.

**Satisfaction Demanded of Brazil.**

LISBON, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for an outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

—A special dispatch says the National Hotel at Mansfield, Ohio, owned and kept by John McNamara, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Martin Kinney, a stranger lodging in the hotel, perished in the flames. His body was burned to a crisp.

**Which Are the Best Organs.**

In this age of business rivalry where people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list; and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete reed-organ ever made. Visitors of the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and get a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by dealing elsewhere. A single hearing of these Organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Imperial cases will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen, you run no risk of any kind, their fine are musical abilities and first-class reputation

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MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873.

CAPTAIN JACK, of the Modocs, seems to be playing fast and loose with our Commissioners. General Canby is about tired waiting, and has commenced to close in upon the Modoc camp. Hopes are entertained that the Indians will surrender without fighting.

THE lower House of the Legislature has voted the five hundred thousand dollars asked for by the Centennial Commission, and the Senate will probably concur. In the meantime subscriptions continue to go forward, and we understand the prospects of the enterprise are exceedingly bright.

TO-MORROW the charter consolidating this city and Allegheny is to be reported in the House at Harrisburg, when the battle will open. Our advices are to the effect that the struggle will be an exciting one, but that the bill will fail, unless it is amended so as to submit the question of consolidation to a vote of the two cities separately.

AFTER ALL, General Dix is reported to have refused to commute the sentence of Foster, and the death penalty is to be carried into effect. The special considerations urged in Foster's behalf are carefully weighed, but the Governor thinks that the public safety requires that the death penalty should be enforced. While full weight should be given to the appeal in Foster's behalf, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the Governor's position.

THE *Post* will be partisan. It catches at our allusion to a well known fact, that the South kept its best men in Congress for long periods, to prove that there was, after all, some good in the Southern people, before the war. No doubt of it; but it does not follow, when their leaders were wicked enough to go into war against the Government, and were conquered, that we should be in a hurry to freshly endow them with their old honors.

AN amusing effort is being made, by several persons, to take to themselves the credit of having ousted Jay Gould from the Presidency of the Erie Railroad. Lane, Donohue, and we know not how many more, were the great strategists who planned that celebrated *coup d' etat*. The feature of the whole thing is the cost it involved, which, from the scenes given in detail, must be up in the millions somewhere. We hope these merry exposures will continue, as they will ultimately disclose a precious set of self-admitted scoundrels.

KING AMADEUS that was, has resumed his Italian citizenship, and is now simply a prince of the House of Savoy. It is doubtful if he will be very readily persuaded to try the experiment of governing a foreign country again. If rumor is to be relied on, he may yet have the opportunity of resuming the kingly title in his native land. Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, is said to be afflicted with diseases that must cut off his life, ere long. This event might bring about complications favorable to Amadeus as the successor of his father.

THE DISCUSSIONS, so prevalent in several papers, of the financial policy of the Government, are of the most conjectural character. The assumption that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Boutwell, whether it be Assistant Secretary Richardson or any one else, will have some effect on the financial policy of the administration, is entirely gratuitous. The truth is, President Grant has very decided views on the subject, and is in the habit of having his ideas prevail—so that it matters little who may occupy Secretary Boutwell's place, he will do precisely what Mr. Boutwell has done—give effect to the views of the President, relative to the financial policy of the government.

APROPOS of an item in the GAZETTE referring to the large number of special bills passed by the Legislature, some of our members complain that the fault is chiefly with the people, who crowd these bills upon them. We do not doubt this,—so far as many people are concerned. All bills deserve a fair amount of consideration, but not so much as to entirely monopolize the Legislature, or lead it to rush pell mell into special legislation. We have little doubt that censure is due those who urge these private bills on their members, but if once learned that unless they were of special merit, they could not get them through, the rush would soon stop. A number of the members have adopted a rule which is fair all round,—to receive and read in place these special bills, but not to recommend their passage. This is respectful to "the people," and consistent with themselves.

THE EFFORT making to secure an appropriation for the Western University from the State, is asked wholly as an offset to the demands of a similar institution in Philadelphia. Last year the Legislature appropriated $100,000 to the Philadelphia or Eastern University, and a demand is made now for a similar amount. If this is given, why not appropriate the amount asked for our University? Surely, if one is right the other cannot be wrong. This is the view taken of the matter by our members, and it is only fair and just. Philadelphia should not be permitted to monopolize all the revenues of the Commonwealth, whilst Pittsburgh's institutions are equally worthy. The claim on behalf of our University is made wholly on thisargument. If Philadelphia will draw off their demand for appropriation from the State in aid of *their* University, the friends of our institution will also.

SHOULD Civil Service Reform become an established institution in this country, the financial value of official changes will fall very much below what it is in England, on a change of ministries. Here salaries are comparatively small,—there, the compensation awarded to prominent officers is quite large. A change of ministry vacates about fifty offices, the salaries of which aggregate about £175,000, or $875,000. This includes £20,000 a year for the Viceroy of Ireland, £10,000 and £8,000 respectively for the Chancellors of England and Ireland, £5,000 each for the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and five Secretaries of State, and the Irish Secretary. The incomes of the law-officers of the Crown in England, Ireland, and Scotland, considerable, but uncertain, may average £5,000 for each, which is what the Premier and each Secretary of State is paid. In each governmental department in the British Islands there are two undersecretaries; one, whose appointment is permanent (that is, during good conduct), does the work, while the other, who is usually in Parliament, manages the political relations of the office. With the exception of the above mentioned fifty officials, no other government servants are removed, or removable, when a new Ministry is formed. Salaries begin low, annually rise in amount, and are not augmented or augmentable by "pickings" or by fees. Considerable private incomes are needed to maintain the entertainments that must be given by prominent officials, a feature that is becoming quite thoroughly incorporated in our American office-holding.

### CALDWELL'S CASE.

Our readers will bear us witness, that in criticising the cases of members of Congress charged with various derelictions, the GAZETTE has been mild and forbearing, demanding, in all instances, explicit testimony before a judgment was pronounced. We have before us, however, a case, where these bounds are being deliberately overstepped, and we believe there is reason to fear that wrong is likely to be perpetrated. It will be remembered that Caldwell stands charged with having procured his election, as Senator from Kansas, by means of bribery. His defense is that he bought off his competitor, but did not bribe members of the Legislature. The report of the Committee is to the effect that actual bribery was proven, as well as the buying off operation that is admitted by Caldwell. So far, then, a case is made, and the subject is before the Senate.

The defense set up in behalf of Caldwell is one of technicalities. It is that the election of a United States Senator is performed by a State in its sovereign capacity; that being accomplished, the United States Senate has no right to go behind the returns made to investigate the manner in which they were procured. It is simply to judge the *prima facie* evidence, and ascertain whether it is correct. If it proves to be so, then nothing remains but to admit the person elected. Caldwell comes forward with all the technicalities of a *prima facie* case on his side. He holds the certificate of election, properly signed and authenticated. He is able to prove that the election was held in conformity with the acts of Congress bearing on the subject; that he received a majority of the votes cast, and therefore, is entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States. Such is the case, as presented by friend and foe. It brings into discussion the entire question of Senatorial elections; and should be thoroughly and comprehensively considered. We have not the slightest hesitancy in affirming our belief, that Caldwell should be refused his seat.

It is perfectly obvious, we think, that the rule making Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its members is intended to go beyond mere technicalities. Otherwise, it amounts to nothing. If, then, it is intended to go back to the circumstances attending an election, it must, of necessity, take cognizance of their lawfulness and morality. Nothing can be plainer than that the Legislature which could be bought, would never investigate its own crime. Nor would a candidate for office who could be bought off ever be likely to publish his own perfidy by revealing the transaction. Hence, unless there is somewhere the power to investigate and enforce honesty, the flood-gates of bribery and immorality will be thrown wide open. The technicalities of an election may be observed, and yet corruption in a hundred ways be involved in the transaction. The equities of the case, therefore, clearly demand that Congress shall be judge of all the antecedent facts of an election, as well as the mere technical showing.

More than this, to judge an election, the antecedent facts are of great moment. If the Senate, for example, may merely scrutinize the papers returned, it is a mere clerk, with no actual power to judge an election. If, however, it may go so far as to investigate whether those papers were legally constructed, and are not forgeries, or the result of fraud—and this is conceded generally,—we have in this admission all we need, the concession of the right of the Senate to know that the credentials of a Senator are the product of an honest election. This involves a vast deal, not merely the right to know that a majority of votes were cast for a given person, but that they were rightfully given, as well. This principle involves, too, the right to consider all the circumstances that enter into an election, and thus we claim the Senate has the undoubted right to look into every feature of the Kansas Senatorial election, and to base its final action on all the facts thus elicited.

This being true, it is hard to see what can save Caldwell from being refused his seat. Suppose we admit that his representations are correct, and that in place of bribing members, he merely bribed his competitors. How is the morality of his position improved? It admits that he gained his election by means of money. It matters not, in our judgment, how or where he applied this money, so that it is clear that it had a direct bearing on his election—it constitutes a case of bribery, just as really as though it were employed in controlling votes. The morality of the act is precisely the same. The case stands, in this light: A person is a candidate for office, and determines to use money to gain his object. Two plans are before him,—he may purchase the votes of a certain number of legislators, or he may buy off his competitor. Which is cheapest and safest? This determined, he acts; but we contest that it matters not in which direction he applies his funds, the morality of his action is just the same.

This is Caldwell's case, by his own showing. Senator Morton claims that there were other than mony considerations used to influence the action of the Kansas Legislature. All that aside, however, and we urge that the power of the Senate is absolute, when corruption in any form enters into an election. While we have no direct antipathy to Caldwell, we hope that the Senate will rigidly and impartially apply the power it possesses in his case, and refuse to admit him on the credentials he now holds. The developments of the past winter, and particularly the large number of tainted applicants for Senatorial honors now applying for admission, render it imperative that no favors shall be shown, and no sentimentalism indulged. The Republican party cannot afford to suffer the imputation to be fastened upon it, that it deliberately admitted to its highest honors men charged with corrupt practices.

### STATE ITEMS.

FRANKLIN is to have a street railway, at least several of her wealthy citizens are about securing a charter for one.

PROPOSALS are now being received by the Bridge Directors, for the building of a bridge across the Allegheny river at Tidioute. The bids sent in so far, range from $45,000 to $50,000.

A LITTLE colored girl named Hollingsworth was burned to death at Williamsport on Thursday last. Her mother left her sitting in a rocking chair while she went out to get a loaf of bread. On the return of the mother she found the child in flames, burned to a crisp.

A SCENE of confusion was caused in the dry goods store of Edson and Churchill, Erie, on Thursday afternoon, by the sudden bursting out of a volume of smoke and flames from beneath one of the counters. The burning section, however, was carried out to the sidewalk, when the fire was extinguished.

### Strike at the "Susquehanna" Mill.

The Lancaster *Examiner*, of Friday last, says: "A strike of the puddlers employed at the Susquehanna Rolling Mill, at Columbia, occurred on Wednesday last. The prime cause of the trouble seems to have been induced by a puddler becoming drunk and leaving the mill while his furnace was "coaled up." The next morning the puddler went to the mill to go to work but was informed by the Superintendent of the works, Mr. William Patton, that his services were no longer required, and, in addition, two dollars was deducted from the back-pay of the man, in consideration for the waste of coal. At this the puddler became very indignant, and forthwith began to incite his comrades to "strike." His efforts were attended with success. Yesterday morning a committee of puddlers waited on the Superintendent of the mill and demanded that the discharged puddler should be reinstated in his former position, which demand Mr. Patton very indignantly refused to accede to. The remainder of the puddlers then struck—three hundred men are out of employment and the mill is standing idle. The puddlers have given word that they will not go to work unless the discharged puddler be reinstated, and they want it understood that no person will be allowed to work in their places. The men have communicated with the heads of the Society to which they belong, and there will probably be trouble before the mill is started again.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE Welch miners lost, it is said, some $6,000,000 by their late unsuccessful strike.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* now appears as an eight-page paper, and looks decidedly well.

THE Chinese women in San Francisco are not abandoned women. They never had any virtue to abandon.

AN enthusiastic antiquary at a Parisian sale recently paid no less than $4,500 for a pistol of the time of Henri II.

THE Virginia State Library has acquired a Revolutionary relic—the original pay-roll of the British forces under Cornwallis.

WHEN BRIGHAM YOUNG'S children sing "Father, dear father, come home," the effect is said to be wonderful. The old man comes home without delay.

LAST Valentine's day 150,000 valentines passed through the Liverpool postoffice. This is in excess of last year and nearly double the number sent the year previous.

A MEMPHIS skeptic offers $100, to be given to the Leath Orphan Asylum, if any spiritual medium can answer correctly a number of written questions deposited in a bank in that city.

IT was not the old Dent homestead near St. Louis that was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult., but the Gen. Fred. Dent brick mansion, which the President intended to remodel for his future residence.

A REPORT was circulated in Chicago that a lady was running a sewing machine by mule power. On investigation a local reporter ascertained that the power was that of a person who had been married to the lady.

THE story of a kleptomaniac in San Francisco with a weakness for cats has brought out in the newspapers there, long petitions from neighborhoods that the man of eccentric tastes will come and abide with them.

THERE is a Miss Selina Nightingale in London, whose last name, so far as it indicates sweetness, seems to be inappropriate. That she is in no way related to Miss Florence Nightingale may be inferred from the fact that she has just been sentenced to four months' hard labor for smashing 125 panes of glass.

A LADY asked us, a few days ago, to publish a cure for the toothache, as an act of humanity, and as we always like to oblige, here it is: Take equal parts of alum and common salt, pulverize them and mix well, then wet a small piece of cotton and after dipping it in the powder, place it in the hollow tooth. It is an infallible remedy. Try it.

A GENTLEMAN in Jefferson City, Mo., who was troubled with bed bugs, soaked the bed with kerosene and turned in, leaving the light burning. Just as he was dreaming that a regiment of bugs was drawing up a set of resolutions condemning him for using kerosene, he was awakened by a fireman pointing a nozzle of hose through the window.

A CLERGYMAN, in Missouri, reports that recently he was called upon by a man to attend the funeral of his child; that the next day this man was thrown from his horse and killed; that the next day the widow came and asked him to preach the funeral sermon for her husband and child; and that the next morning she was fatally stabbed by another woman.

JUDGE KINGMAN, of the United States Court for Wyoming Territory, has written a letter stating that the employment of women as jurors has enabled the courts to punish classes of criminals, whose conviction could not else have been obtained. In murder cases, two or three women on the jury, says Judge Kingman, have never failed to find according to the instructions of the Court.

BENBET, the aeronautic trapeze performer, narrowly escaped a horrible death during the vice-regale marriage feast at Cairo, Egypt. His balloon became torn when about four hundred yards from the earth, and the wind entering the rent, turned the vessel inside out. Benbet held on to the trapeze bar until within twenty yards of the earth, and then falling upon soft ground, was only stunned and bruised slightly.

A SINGULAR incident occurred in Bangor school the other day. A little girl purchased a bottle of ether for her mother, and took it with her to the seminary. During the session she passed it about to her young companions, and, in consequence of frequent whiffs, five pupils succumbed to anæsthesia, and were carried home more or less insensible, while the air was so full of the volatile fluid that an unusual drowsiness was felt by all present.

THE most extraordinary frog story that we have seen for a long time comes from Colorado. The Greeley *Tribune* tells it thus: "Mr. Graham recently found a petrified frog in excavating his well. Its features were wonderfully well preserved, and the owner had intended to present it to the Greeley Geological Cabinet, but one day the boys shattered it with a hatchet, and, to their utter surprise, an old Aztec coin dropped out. The date cannot be deciphered, but the figure of a head is plainly visible."

GRAVEYARDS are just as melancholy places of resort now as they were when the sensitive Gray wrote his Elegy; but in Kansas a cemetery must be a particularly doleful place. Bishop Vail, of that diocese tells of walking in one little God's acre there, and of being informed by the undertaker that the occupants of twenty-six graves—there were only twenty-seven in all—were killed in affrays, as the guide neatly put it, "died and were buried with their boots on." Curiously enough, the only tenant of that graveyard who enjoyed a natural death was a little child.

THE percentage of deaths from suicide has risen in England, and France has lately been suffering from a periodical fit of unusual severity. A few weeks ago five suicides occurred in Paris on the same day. A woman, aged sixty-two threw herself out at a window; a Prussian hung himself, from misery and despair—greatly, probably, to the satisfaction of his Gallic neighbors, who may probably have helped to induce these emotions. A young man of nineteen shot himself from that truly Parisian cause *chagrins d'amour*, and two young men of twenty-seven and twenty-four, for the same cause, stifled themselves with charcoal.

### PERSONAL.

ROBERT A. ELLIS, who served under Lord Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805, is living in Chicago.

JUDGE HAWKINS, of Louisiana, has sued the publishers of the New Orleans *Picayune* for $100,000 damages.

MR. SUMNER owns a Bible that was once the property of John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon doesn't approve of pictures, and thinks artists as a rule little better than limbs of Satan.

JOSIE MANSFIELD was latest heard from in the gambling saloons of Monoca, Italy, where she won $8,000 in one night.

IN the Kansas bribery case it is difficult to decide which is getting the most kicks, the accused or the accuser—Pomeroy or York.

THE Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is sixty-one years old. He first entered the National House of Representatives in 1843, as a Whig.

THE Mayor of Troy is said to possess some letters, &c., by Rufus Choate, which he wishes to publish; but nobody can read the handwriting.

GEN. COLSFAS, who served under Stonewall Jackson in the Civil War, has lately been appointed Professor of Geology in the University of Cairo.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE, cousin to the late Louis Napoleon, has sent 100 crowns to a church in Rome, to pay for masses to be said for his deceased relative.

AGASSIZ is described as follows: "His figure is portly. His voice is full and rich. His smile is geniality itself. He smiles not with his lips alone, but with his merry brown eyes, with his whole kind, expressive, beaming face."

ANOTHER San Francisco female, Jennie Gannon by name, was suddenly seized with the epidemic insanity now prevailing and attempted to shoot Mr. McDermot, a well known capitalist of that city, in the open street, on the 1st inst.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Douglas was until recently private secretary to President Grant.

THE latest statement in regard to the Ossian E. Dodge divorce suit is the assertion that Mrs. Dodge now declares that all her previous statements were false, though sworn to, and that her counsel instigated the suit, and had, beside, endeavored to persuade her to poison her husband.

THE Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., lately deceased at Northboro', Mass., was the oldest settled Unitarian minister in the country. He had been, for fifty-seven years, pastor of the church in Northboro'. His age was ninety-two. He was a good, able, and useful man.

GENERAL FREMONT publishes a reply to the charges which have been made against him as President of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company. The main points of his defense are that he did not become President of the Company until after the alleged transaction took place; that the enterprise which he represents is a genuine one, and that the work of placing the bonds in Paris was intrusted to subordinate agents. The explanation of Gen. Fremont deserves attention as coming from a reputable citizen whose good name is part of his country's history.

### OBITUARY.

#### Charles Pettit McIlvaine.

The announcement of the death of the Right Reverend Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, will not generally be received with surprise, for it was known that that distinguished gentleman had reached the fullness of years, and that he had long been in feeble health. There are not many men in this country more generally or favorably known at home or abroad than was Bishop McIlvaine. He died on Thursday last in Florence, Italy, where he was residing for the benefit of his health, that had long been failing. A cable dispatch from Florence to his son-in-law and daughter in New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hewson, conveyed the information that he was seriously ill; and a second dispatch, following in a couple of hours, told of his death, and mentioned that his daughter, whose home is in London, England, (she having married a gentleman of that city some three years since) was with him in his last moments. It is supposed that he died of apoplexy, as he had a tendency to that disease, and had lost two brothers by it.

Among his followers, and especially among the people of his own diocese, Bishop McIlvaine was greatly beloved and reverenced. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and for some time his failing health had rendered an assistant in his ecclesiastical duties necessary, notwithstanding which his death has a sufficient degree of suddenness to cause a shock to the minds of his many friends and his family. He was born in Burlington, N. J., January 18, 1799. He graduated in 1816 at Princeton, was admitted to deacon's orders July 14, 1820, by Bishop White, and having labored in Christ Church, Georgetown, Md., he received, two years later, priest's orders from Bishop Kemp, of Maryland. In 1825 he became Professor of Ethics and Chaplain at the West Point Military Academy. In 1827 he became rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, where he remained until 1830. He was consecrated Bishop of Ohio October 31, 1832, and from 1832 to 1840 he was nominal President of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. It was in the interest of Kenyon that he made the second of his many trips abroad, in 1835. He went to raise funds and to procure young men for the ministry in Ohio. He resided at Gambier from 1835 until 1847. He then moved to Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he has since resided. In 1853 D. C. L. was conferred on him by Oxford; and in 1858 L. L. D. by Cambridge. In 1859, when his health first began to break, Bishop Bedell was chosen his assistant in the diocese of Ohio—he is now Bishop.

Bishop McIlvaine was a large contributor to theological literature. His "Lectures on Evidences of Christianity," delivered in the New York University in 1831, were published by the request of the Council, and have gone through thirty-five editions. At the early period of the controversy arising out of the Oxford tracts appeared his "Oxford Divinity, Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Church." In 1854 he published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Truth and the Life."

Bishop McIlvaine, it will be remembered was sent abroad in an unofficial capacity by President Lincoln during the earliest stages of the rebellion, with a view of impressing English sentiment as much as possible in favor of the Union, and to his silent but effective influence there, it is said, the happiest results are due.

The Bishop was a decided Low Churchman, and discouraged always the tendency to High Church extremes. But he was highly respected by those he opposed and generally loved by those over and with whom he officiated.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city met this afternoon in the presence of Bishop Bedell, and informally resolved, on behalf of the churches of this city, to offer to take charge of the funeral of Bishop McIlvaine, bringing the body here from Florence, Italy, for interment. Bishop Bedell conveyed the proposition to the family of the deceased in Clifton.

### OHIO ITEMS.

THE wife of ex-Treasurer Wall, of Hancock county, has applied for a divorce.

ABOUT 1,000 men are engaged in the manufacturing of the Champion reaper and mower, at Springfield.

OHIO stands first in the list of wheat producing States, with 32,992,157 bushels. Seneca stands at the head of the wheat column of counties in the State.

THE house of David Trently, in Tuscarawas county, caught fire from sparks from the chimney, on the 6th inst., and was burnt to the ground. Only a portion of the household goods were saved.

A GENTLEMAN who lives on Brown's Run, Butler county, recently killed a goose; and while a domestic was dressing the fowl she found a gold ring in its maw. The ring looked as though it had been ground off on the edges, or had been partly melted by intense heat. It was lost by a member of the family ten years ago.

ON Friday morning, the 7th inst., Mr. Amberson Seaton, residing near Oliveburg, Richland county, committed suicide, by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol. He was in easy circumstances and temporary insanity can alone account for the act, and his domestic relations were known to have been agreeable. He was about fifty-six years of age.

JOHN KELSEY, a young man of Centreville, was, on Thursday evening, shot by a young lady named Ella Benham. It appears they were lovers, and Kelsey had proven false to her, and was paying his attentions to another lady. He is in a dangerous condition, and, it is feared, will not recover. Both parties are of good family. The young lady gave herself up to the authorities.

SPAYD, the murderer, who was convicted of murder in July last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and who escaped shortly after from jail, was on Thursday caught by a detective. It seems Spayd has been in his uncle's keeping ever since his escape, in Greenville, and thus so long eluded capture. The detectives received five hundred dollars reward for their services. Spayd has been conveyed to Columbus for safe keeping.

ON last Friday morning, about seven o'clock, the body of Robert Jesson, a farmer, living about three miles east of Mansfield, on the Ashland road, was discovered hanging to a joist over the threshing floor of his barn. He was supposed to be dead when first discovered, and probably was, but from the testimony before the Coroner's jury, it seems his body was not cut down until 12 o'clock, and then he was dead enough. Mr. Jesson was an old bachelor, living with his mother, and has been frequently heard to say, of late, that he was tired of life.

### LATEST OIL NOTES.

A NEW well on the J. B. Campbell farm, near Karns City, began flowing on Tuesday, and is reported doing about two hundred and fifty barrels. It is owned by Tack, Moorehead & Co. "Let us have"—five dollars!

CRUDE in Canada is worth only $1.32, being a decline of sixty three cents from average prices in February. Shipments from Petrolia, Ontario, from July 1st to March 1st were: Crude, 249,980; refined, 8,216; distillate, 46,287.

THERE were ninety-two persons, residents of Petroleum Centre and vicinity, who left for the down river oil region one day last week. A number of them had previously made arrangements to go into business, some in Butler and some in Clarion counties, while the others went to look up a place to locate.

THE new well at Greece City, owned by Cameron & Orr, is still producing in the neighborhood of two hundred barrels. Another new strike was reported yesterday, but its production has not been ascertained. The well on the McClelland farm still continues to yield large quantities of oil. The Morrison well No. 2, it is said, has increased from 50 to 55 or 60 barrels per day. The Gordon well is said to fill up with mud or sand, in consequence of which it has not been yielding more than 25 or 30 barrels daily. Collins Brothers struck the sand in a new well located near the old Morrison well, on Friday of last week, since which time large quantities of oil have flowed therefrom at regular intervals. The indications are that it will prove a good well.

### LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND CONSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

136,189. Revolving Rake Shoe—Almerin J. Taylor, Rome, Pa.

136,236. Dovetailing Machine—Francis D. Green, Williamsport, Pa.

136,257. Car Coupling—Jeremiah Growdon, New Enterprise, Pa.

136,267. Machine for Corrugating Sheet Iron—Abram Reese and Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,279. Harvester—Zuriel Swope, Lancaster, Pa.

136,283. Wash Boiler—Joseph C. Tilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,338. Machine for Dressing Brasses of Journal Boxes—Gelston Sanford, Stroudsburg, Pa.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. H. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John M. Bailey, Solicitor.


### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen.

—Hiram W. Johnson, Deputy United States Collector of Customs at Memphis, is missing.

—The funeral of Chief Justice Bellows, of Massachusetts, took place in Boston on Friday.

—General Van Buren, commissioner to the Vienna exhibition, sails from New York today.

—Judge Leavitt, late United States District Judge of the Southern District of Ohio, died at Springfield, O., on Saturday morning.

—The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad grant bill passed the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 25 to 10, which ends the land grant fight

—The widows and orphans of firemen killed by the Hanover street (Boston) catastrophe have been provided for by the Trustees of the Firemen's Fund.

—Four prisoners escaped from the Auburn (N. Y.) jail last Friday evening, by knocking down the jailer, who was about to lock them up for the night.

—A new trial has been denied to James McElhany, under sentence of death at Boston, for the murder of his wife, and his execution takes place on the 21st inst.

—The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its discipline, thus equalizing suffrage.

—Williams and Brown, escaped Sing Sing convicts, were sentenced in Philadelphia to four years' imprisonment each for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank recently.

—It is reported from Boston that John Savage, the defaulting cashier of the Lechmere Bank, was arrested at Somerville on Saturday morning. He gave bail for trial.

—Three small children, son and daughter of Henry Pleebe, and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Bangor, Maine, on Thursday, by breaking through the ice while they were at play.

—Sixty two head of cattle, belonging to Messrs. Smith & Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., were poisoned by some unknown person on Thursday. Forty-nine are dead and the rest are dying.

—James P. Milner, late acting Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Maryland district, charged with misappropriation of public moneys, has been committed to jail, his former bondsmen having declined to become further security.

—A dispatch from Washington says: It is rumored that our Government is likely to take steps to establish a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Louis as the capital. The project was first conceived by General Sibbleds.

—Hon. Clarkson N. Potter says that he voted against the salaries of the members of Congress, and that he favored an increase to the President, Cabinet and Judges, and on the final vote paired off with Dodd, of Ohio, who wanted to vote for the bill.

—A fire at Wellsburg, W. Va., on Thursday night, destroyed the furniture store of J. D. Lloyd, the saloon and dwelling of Conrad Feterer and badly damaged the Court House and the residence of Joseph Applegate. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, has nominated John Everett Sergeant for Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, made vacant by the death of Henry A. Bellows, and Ellery A. Hibbard, the defeated candidate for Congress in the First District, to the bench vacated by Judge Sergeant's promotion.

—Last Thursday evening a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the Meade Memorial Fund of Gettysburg was held. The object is to secure funds from the States and cities having soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg to erect a column at Gettysburg to the memory of Meade. A permanent organization was effected.

—The Falls City (Louisville) Tobacco Bank robbery foots up about $350,000 in bonds. The bank offers a reward of fifty thousand dollars for the return of the bonds, or twenty-five per cent. of the amount returned, and no questions asked. It also offers a reward of five hundred dollars each for the capture of the burglars.

—On Thursday morning a fire was discovered in the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, at Kansas City, Mo. At the same time the Union German Savings Bank, occupying the front part of the same building, was found to be on fire. Both fires were speedily extinguished. In the collector's office, books, papers and from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars' worth of stamps were so badly damaged as to be valueless. In the bank the vault was found open and robbed and the papers in the vault burning. About seven thousand dollars were taken from the bank. The vault lock was a combination, and had been unlocked, not broken open. It is expected some startling revelations will be made in connection with these fires.


### RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

### SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to charm. Is the least spark of it gone. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Is not a careful study from nature open to all? Can not beauty may be in the hair, the eyes, the head—but more than all the complexion. With a soft, peachlike complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble. No great amount of time required, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications; for, remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Sanapitcia Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 16 years. It is economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

It is kept by Dealers. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
mch3:mwf

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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jenkin Gaskets, Rods and Valve Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to.
oct6-MWF

## Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

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Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

## Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a specialty.
de18-MWF

## WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Marbury alley and First avenue.
feb10-MTHSS DUFF & CAMPBELL.

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No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
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oct8:mwf

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## BARGAINS

FOR SATURDAY,

## 1873 March 15, 1873

At 6 1-4c.,

## Fast Colored Prints

At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslin, short lengths.
At 12½, Yard-wide Chintzes, new and good styles.

At 12½c, an Extra Bargain in

## WASH POPLINS.

At 12½c, an extra Shirting Muslin.
At 14c, a Soft Finish Muslin, a good bargain.
At 10c, 4-4 Very Heavy Sheeting.
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AT 37½ CENTS,

## 6-4 Table Linens—all Linen.

New Polka Spot Prints.
New Robe Calicoes, rich patterns,
New Chintzes, Percales, &c., &c.
Furniture Check, Shirting check.
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jan29-g36

**DAILY GAZETTE.**

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

Our local money market shows decided indications of ease. Good paper was very freely taken to-day at fair rates and money seemed in full supply. The complications of the past week have created considerable excitement in financial circles and occasioned more or less of distrust even in the best of paper.

Commenting on the action of the Legislature on the usury law the Philadelphia Press says: It is with much regret that we must express our difference with other State legislators deal with the usury laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—at least with one important measure having for its object the repeal of the ancient and useless statute which restricts the value of money, and yesterday, at Harrisburg, an attempt was made to totally prevent a business man from paying just what rate of interest he might deem necessary or proper. We have frequently urged the importance of this subject and urged a complete repeal of the usury laws. The value of money must be comparative and the rate for its use be governed by the supply and demand. Why then should arbitrary rules be made to fix its value? Such a law is a fit companion to one limiting the number of dentists of a growing country like ours, and needs no comment to excite the condemnation of the sound business man. Another measure to which the Press has often called attention is the necessity of raising the legal rate of interest to seven per cent., so that the moneyed institutions of Pennsylvania could successfully compete for the spare capital of the country. Under existing circumstances New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland, our surrounding neighbors, can all afford and not only borrow money from our borders, but drive much away from us. Is it possible that not one among all our legislators can perceive this fact to such an extent that he will impress its importance upon his fellow-members earn the gratitude of all his constituents.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold. | 114½ | 115 |
| U. S. Sixes—1881. | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| " " coupons. | | 115¾ |
| 5-20—1862 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 5-20—1864. | 115½ | 115¾ |
| " 1865 | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| " 1865 new. | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| " 1867. | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| " 1868—coupons. | 116 | 116 |
| 10-40s. | 110½ | 110½ |
| 10-40s—coupons. | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Currency 6's. | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| New 5 per cents | | 113 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central. | 105¾ | 101⅜ |
| Erie. | 56 | 56¾ |
| R. H. & R. | 74 | 73 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 41 | 41 |
| St. Paul | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| Do. preferred. | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Michigan Southern. | 95¾ | 94¾ |
| Do. Central | 106 | 102 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh. | 99 | 98½ |
| Rock Island. | 114⅜ | 115¾ |
| Do. preferred | 89 | 86 |
| Pacific Mail. | 57¼ | 56¾ |
| Atlantic Mail. | | 33 |
| Western Union Telegraph. | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi. | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Union Pacific. | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash. | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Adams Express. | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| American Express. | 68 | 69¾ |
| U. S. Express. | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Harlem. | 136 | 137 |

NEW YORK, March 15, 1873.

Gold sold at 114⅝, 114⅞ and 115⅛, and closed at 114⅞@115. Loans 1 to 2 percent, for carrying. Clearings to-day $66,000,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds were very quiet. Export of specie for the week past, $2,467. Sterling ranged 9 1/32 per cent., closing at the lower rate. The bank statement shows a decided decrease in every item, and there is a net loss of $59,375 in legal reserve. The Cashier of the bank is now $293,375 in excess of the Clearing House requirements. The demand upon the banks for currency and the volume of business smaller than for some time past. The changes in the bank statement are comparatively light. The general market opened easy, improved in true to-day, but after the first board prices declined, the selling movement being again set in motion by the unfair rates bank statement. Towards the close, however, a steadier feeling prevailed for capitalists recovery took place.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¾; do do new, 114¾; do '67, 116¾; do '68, 116; 10-40s, 110¾; coupons, 110¾; 6's, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 84¾; do new 56¾; Virginia, new, 60¾; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Quicksilver, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 62; American Merchants' Union Express, 43; United States Express, 73; Mail, 93¾; New York Central, 101¾, ex. div.; Erie, 56¾; do preferred, 76¾; Hudson River, 137; Reading, 104½; Michigan Central, 102½; Fittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 94; Rock Island, 115¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Terre Haute, 15; do pref'd, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 46; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 76; Wabash, 73; do preferred, 86; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91; Fort Wayne 94¾; Burlington & Quincy, 122; Panama, 404; Illinois Central, 126; Lake Shore, 94¾; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 94¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie 7½; Bankers' bills, 9⅞.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

APPLES—Sales at $1.50@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice. Demand improving.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@32 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 37@38 cents; fancy, in small packages, 39. Receipts are increasing, and dealers generally report the market easier.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales, mostly in a jobbing way, at 6@7 cents per lb, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, and prices are weak and lower; standard brands may be quoted at 14½@15 cents by the car load, and 25@27 cents additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, 3 lb. other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.50@2.60.

CHEESE—Is reported firm, and there is a continued fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; prime New York Cheese, 17@17½; prime Ohio, 16@16½.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 4 to 5 cents per lb., as to quality. Peaches, halves, 7@8; Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market is easier, as large receipts are coming, and the cold weather has gone by, in consequence of the recent fine weather. Quotations may be given at 20@22, and, as already intimated, the tendency is downward.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $7@7.50 for fair to good Spring wheat flours, $7.75@8 for choice Minnesotas, and $8@8.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye flour, $5@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Wheat is still quotable at $1.80@1.90 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. Shelled Corn continues dull, but there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales—dealers claim that it can scarcely be replaced at present quotations; 49@50 on track, and 51@52 free in elevators. Oats continue quiet and unchanged, 42@45 for prime white. There is no movement in Rye or Barley, and it is not likely that there will be until after local option has been disposed of, and if the people decide against license, it will be no better then.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for groceries, and we are in hopes, as the cold weather seems to have subsided, that business will continue to improve from this out. Our merchants have been calculating on a good spring trade, and it is earnestly hoped that their expectations may be fully realized.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 28 in packages, 27¾ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33; loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¼; Rangoon, 8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A., 11¾; H. 11¼; B. C. 11¼; C. 11; A. 11; H. & E. C. Ex'd 10¾@10⅞. Monumental Ex C. 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10¾. N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾. Prime, 10¼; Good, 9¾.—stock small. P. R., 10@10¾—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 45 to 40, as to quality.

HAY—There is rather more inquiry, and with limited receipts the market is firmer though prices are without quotable change; sales of baled on wharf and track at $26@28 per ton, according to quality. Dealers are expecting a better trade and higher prices next month, hence, they are indifferent about selling at present quotations.

HOMINY—$4.50@5.00 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

HOPS—Standard Hops, 30c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1.45@1.75 per gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Middlings quoted at $1.20@1.30; Seconds, $1.05@1.10. Bran $5@5.50.

ONIONS—$4 to $7 per barrel.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand but no change in prices; 80@85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb. and Turkeys at 20@22.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½c; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Hams Sugar Cured Leaf Lard: in tres, 9¼c; half bbls. 10½c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.50; in kegs, $2.50. Beef Tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged. Clover, $5.50@6. Timothy, $3.50@3.60. Flaxseed, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle. | 245 | 224 cars. |
| Hogs. | 140 | 154 " |
| Sheep. | 60 | 70 " |
| Horses. | 70 | 55 " |
| Mules. | 16 | 12 " |
| Total | 531 | 515 " |

CATTLE.

As will be seen the arrival's were larger than last week, but the increase consisted mostly of through stock, hence the supply in this city for about the same trade during the first part of the week was slow and unsatisfactory, and, indeed, this, to a certain extent, was the situation all the way through. Sellers in view of the supply being light made no effort at the opening to put up prices, while buyers, especially, those from Philadelphia, and they took about three-fourths of the stock, were disposed to be very decline, claiming that the stock on hand from the last week made no money and that they must buy at lower figures; the result, was that neither party succeeded, and prices were about the same as the week preceding. The purchases for New York, were unusually light, not exceeding 15 to 20 loads, but included in that lot were a few extra tie on sale, two bunches cost seven cents, which is regarded as a big price. There were some 80 loads or more sent to Philadelphia, most of them on consignment; the most of these cattle sold for shipment to that market were within the range of 5½ to 6c gross, and were of the quality into consideration about the same as last week. The quality considering the time of year, was about up to the all standard, but the supply of strictly prime stock was scarcely equal to the demand.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co. had 1,500 mixed Illinois steers, 1,400 pounds at 7 cents, 65 fair 1,350 Illinois, a little rough, at 6¾; 36 good 1,050 Missouris, at 5¾; 17 do do prime 1,350 at 6¾; 2 fair oxen at 6.

Hazelwood & Blackstock, 49 fair 1,220, from Chicago, at 5¾@6 from same point, and same weight at 6.

Watson & Briggs report 14 prime Ohio steers, 1,500 pounds at 7; 18 prime 1,350 pounds at 6¾; 16 prime 1,225 pounds at 6¾; 45 good 1,240 pounds, at 6¾; 32 little rough, 1,270 pounds, at 5,90, 18, 1000 at $1,450, at 6¼.

Hedges, Huff & Co. had a small bunch of prime on sale to-day, 20 head, 1,400 pounds at 6¾, but with 6¼ bid—would have brought 7 cents easy enough had they come in earlier in the week.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were 10 cars short of the week preceding, but the supply was fully up to the demand, this is evident from the fact that there were some sales left over to the next day, on the morning of Tuesday, while prices were sustained. Drake's reported slow, and the market in an unsatisfactory condition for sellers, especially for those who have a good many sheep contracted ahead, at prices considerably above what they will take at the present time, and which if placed on sale now would lose them a good deal of money. The fact is some sheep operators have been badly disappointed in the course of the market within the past few months; they thought about the first of the year that prices were destined to take a still further spring, perhaps all the year, and, as already stated, those who contracted ahead, on this line, and according to present indications, made a mistake—some of them could scarcely obtain here what their stock cost them in the country. The wool market has been dull and declining for some time past, which of course, is not without its effect in depreciating the value of sheep, and then the fact that pelts are away down has a very material influence in depressing the market, as they are a big item in values; it is possible that wool and pelts may take a turn for the better soon, but the indications at present are not very encouraging.

Extra 100 lb. fine wool may be quoted at 6¾c; prime do. 6¾c; 95 lbs. 6½@6¾c; 90 lbs. 6@6¼; 80@85 lbs. 5¾@6; 70@75 lbs. 5@5½. There is a difference of from ¾ to ⅝c per lb being made between fine and coarse wool, according to quality We have to report of the different grades, as follows:

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 163 good Illinois at 5¾c; 87 rough 102 lbs, 5¾c; 162 103 lbs, 5.87. Sadler, Haven & Co. 3 cars fine wool 75 pounds at 6¾, but not sold; Rodgers, Huff & Co. 2 cars common coarse wool, 88 lbs, 5.40; Orr, Williams & Co; 5 double decks of fair 80 lbs. Illinois, at 5¾; 1 do do, 80 lbs, at 5¾; 1 do medium wool, 110 lbs, at 6.60.

Our merchant New York buyer, Henry Erieman, has been absent for a week, and this accounts for the light purchases for that point, but he has not been buying very freely for some time past. The most of the sheep, we presume three fourths, were bought for or consigned to Philadelphia, and if there had been an average supply, lower prices would almost certainly have prevailed.

HOGS.

The arrivals of prime heavy hogs have been light, especially during the past two or three days, and as the supply was not equal to the demand, prices have advanced; and sales were made to-day at 50 to 60c of an advance as compared with fri, day week; prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 6¼@6.15. Light hogs, better known as "Yorkers" although a shade firmer, are not quotably higher, selling at 5.20@5.40, for fair to good. Hedges, Huff & Co., reported having sold Philadelphia hogs to-day at 6.15.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Shipping List says: "Scotch Pig is without change from previous reports. The shipments this way are light, and of some brands the supply is very limited. Most of the trade is confined to small parcels, in which way some 200 tons Glengarnock have been sold at $36@37, and about 50 do. Gartsherrie at $36. A lot of 200 tons Eglinton, and 100 do. Glengarnock were sold from dock at $34 for the former, and $36 for the latter, the consumer not wishing to store them. American Pig is quiet but the tendency is upward; the supply of No. 1 is not large, while No. 2 is more plenty; any revival in the manufactured goods market would have the tendency to advance prices; we have no sales to report. New American Rails are steady at $80@82.50 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. New English, in absence of business, are nominal at $70@72. Old do. may be quoted $56@57 for T. and $58 for D. H. but some holders are asking higher prices. Scrap is quiet, the only sale we hear of is 100 tons No. 1 Wrought on private terms, and 60 do. Machinery $46. Refined Bar is steady at the late advance, with a fair demand.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. We quote No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4.2-10c per lb, and nails at $4.25 per keg.

BALTIMORE—The market for American Pig continues to rule firm, with a fair demand for local wants. Foundry metal, and we quote No. 1 at $48, No. 2 $46. No. 3 at $44. Gray Forge at $40 @41, and Mottled at $38@39, and Charcoal at $55@60 per ton. There is no Scotch Pig here, but a cargo of Eglinton is expected, and is offering at $54 per ton ex ship. Gartsherrie is nominal at $60 per ton.—March 15.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Shipping List says: There is decidedly a better feeling among dealers, caused by the influx of manufacturers, quite a number having made their appearance in the city, and they generally show an inclination to buy, and the market cannot be said to have taken a firm stand in consequence. The demand still runs on the finer grades of Domestic, Foreign being in some measure neglected. The sales comprise 525 bales Cape at 32½@35c; 21,000 lbs. Montevideo, 38; 10,000 lbs unwashed do. 30@31; Fleece, 48; 10,000 lbs Cape; 50,000 lbs Carpet do. 17½@20 bags X Pulled 45@50; 20 bales do. 50; 10,000 lbs No. 1 do., 57½; 1,500 lbs Fall California, 23; 2,000 lbs Spring do., 35@36; 25 bales Saxon Noils, 6,000 lbs choice Texas, 8,000 lbs X and XX Pennsylvania, 70 bales Fall California, 88 bales Spring do., 4,000 lbs Near Pulled, 10,000 lbs No. 1 do., and 10 bags X do., on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The market continues very dull, and prices favor buyers. The quotations are as follows: Ohio Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 50@52c; X, 47@48c; medium, ⅔ and ½ blood, 52@ 53c; coarse, 52@53c. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 50@52c; medium, 57 @58c; coarse, 53@55c.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—The receipts are very light and the market is dull and prices nominal. We quote burry at 25@30 cents; good unwashed at 35@38 cents; pulled at 35@38 cents; fleece washed at 53@56 cents, and tub washed at 55@60 cents.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ord nary 16@16½c; low middling 16@16½c; receipts for past week 7,148 bales; shipments past 24 hours 1,550; stock 46,187. Four firm at 94 15@94 50. Corn No. 2 active at 42. Corn higher; 38c. Oats declined to 40@42c. Hay declined to $26@28. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½@6½c; sides 9½@9¾c. Lard firm; 9½@ 10c. Pork: demand fair and market firm; $18.50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

The market for both crude and refined was rather dull all week, and prices, as compared with last week, are lower. Crude is hard to quote; some operators quote at $1.95@2, and others at $2 @2.05 per bbl, the inside figure for certificates, and the outside figure free on cars, equal to about 5¼@5¾ cents per gallon, delivered here. In regard to the immediate future of the market there is a diversity of feeling. Some well informed operators are inclined to the belief, in view of the large production and heavy stocks, that prices are destined to rule lower; others, while admitting that the production is large and stocks heavy, contend, as the export season is just opening up, that the consumption will be largely increased, and that prices will be maintained and may advance. It is worthy of notice that there has not been much fluctuation for several weeks, though prices are lower, and the tendency, it must be conceded, is still downward.

The refined market is quiet, and it also, is lower, though within the past month there has been considerable oil sold for export, deliverable in Philadelphia. March quoted to-day at 18¾, April last half, 18½; May, last half, 19¾. Vessels are still reported scarce, causing, of course, ocean freights to rule high, and this is not without its effect in restricting the export trade. Pittsburgh delivery may be quoted at 14¾@14¾ on spot, and 15¼ for April and May, and works. Western shipment quoted at 14¾@15.

There is a moderate inquiry for barrels, and prices are firm. Most quotable rate, country make, $1.85; city, 9 lb. hoops, $1.90, 10 lb. hoops $2. The supply has been increased by recent arrivals by river, but there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales.

| Receipts crude this week | 31,121 bbls. |
|---|---|
| " " last week | 31,128 " |
| " " same time, 1872 | 288,320 " |
| " " same time, 1872 | 326,701 " |
| Exports refined this week | 25,518 " |
| " " last week | 8,340 " |
| " " Jan'y 1 to date | 97,288 " |
| " " same time, 1872 | 130,238 " |

REFINED OIL SHIPPED LAST WEEK.—Central Ref Co. 618 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 497 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 977 bbls to Warden, & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref Co. 573 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart F & Co. 155 brls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

| Total | 2819 |
|---|---|

| RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL. | |
|---|---|
| Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson | 1008 |
| Eagle O W, acct " | 555 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M. | 406 |
| Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart | 1061 |
| Standard O W, acct. Bushnell | 1233 |
| Crystal O W, acct. " | 531 |
| Shamrock O W, acct. " | 74 |
| American O W acct O. J Grier | 474 |
| Eureka O W, acct. Fisher | 138 |
| Empire O W, acct. " | 74 |
| Brilliant O W, acct. Baum | 100 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Wister O Co. | 458 |
| American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan | 868 |
| Riverside O W, acct. Duncan | 717 |
| Sunbeam O W acct. Stewart | 80 |
| Standard O W, acct. O J Grier | 627 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Hackett | 537 |
| Nonpareil O W, acct. Bushnell | 151 |
| Keystone O W, acct. " | 95 |
| Vesta O W, acct. " | 57 |
| Petrolite O W, acct. O J Grier | 542 |
| Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson | 617 |
| Bell's Yard acct. Fecombur | 60 |
| Total | 8015 |

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 23½c; sales of four days 12,000 bales; for the week 70,000 bales. Flour—Receipts, 21,000 bbls; March 5.90@6; April 5.85@6; May 5.90@6; June 5.90@6.05; July 6.05@6.15; Red Winter, 6.10@6.15; Flour very quiet and heavy; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 4,000 bbls; superfine $5.80@6.75; common to good $6.90@7.50; good to choice $7.50@8.50; white wheat do. $8.60@9.50. St. Louis $8.30@12.75. Rye flour more active at $4.65@5. Corn meal steady; yellow western $4.40@4.50; white very firmer at 92c. Wheat—Receipts 17,000 bushels; no sales. Clover seed inactive at $8.37½@ 8.50. Rye dull. Barley steady. Corn—Receipts, 27,000 bushels; 60@65c; old all at 60@64c; in store 58@59c. Oats—Receipts, 31,000 bushels; 40,000 sold; new 40@43c; old in store 39@40c; white western 50@52c. Hogs steady; 5¾@6. Lard firmer; tierces 9@9½c. Lead—Iron in fair request at 5¾@6c. Wool rather more active; No 1 fleece 57@58c. Coffee dull. Sugar active, steady; Cuba 9¾@10c; Muscovado, 9¾@10c; Porto Rico, 10@10¾c; refined do 10¾@11c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 73@75c. Rice firm; Carolina 8¾@9¾c; Pacific 8¾@9c. Petroleum quiet; crude 9½@9¾c; refined do 18@19½c. Whisky steady at 90½ @91c.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the cattle market there were 1,067 head of beeves received during the week, against 750 last week; prices show a decline of 1@2c per pound on medium to best, and 3@4c on the lighter; price realized was 6@7c; most of stock held at prices ranging from 6 to 6½c.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red winter held at $1.80@1.81; No 2 do at $1.76@1.77; amber at 81c; unchanged. Refined pe roleum firm; standard white in car lots, 18¾; legal test, 100 degs.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Cotton dull and prices lower; low middling 17c. Flour, Grain and Corn Meal quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders 7½c; sides, Hams; sugar cured 13@c, all packed. Lard steady; country tierces quiet and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—Flour firm at $5.50@ 9.50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at 90@ 92c. Corn steady, with moderate demand at 37@38. Oats steady at 32@33c. Provisions strong. Bulk meats 7½@7¾c. Bacon 8@9c. Lard 9½@10c. Hams 12@13c.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Flour dull and the market favors buyers. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 36@ 37c; yellow 38@39c. Oats lower; white western 65@ 67c. Rye steady at 82@83c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c.

OSWEGO, March 15.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte $1.10.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There were few arrivals and little doing anywhere to-day; 29 cars came in late and consignments; prime 5½@5¾c; common to fair, 5@5½c; extra 6@6¼c; Kentucky steers at 5¾@5¾c, with a shade off; Illinois at 5¼@5¾c; total for week 6,900, against 6,350 the previous week; 2,000 head on hand; loads of sheep to-day, making 18,900 to date this week, against 18,900 two weeks ago; 2,000 head arrived, and some 100 pound Illinois sheep selling at 6¾c; 98 pound Illinois lambs, 7½c; common to good, 6@7c; 3,000 head receipts to day 35 cars, making 30,100 for the week, against 26,900 the previous week; only 1,900 westerns arrived during the week; 1,000 head on hand; dressed 6@6¼c, with city slaughtered at 7@7½c.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle: receipts 1,800; market fairly active; steady and unchanged; good to choice steers selling at $5.25@c; an extra lot, averaging nearly 1,400 lbs, brought $5.40; all do., 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, at $5.00; stockers $3.50@4.70; shipments 1,773. Hogs: receipts 5,782; market active and steady; $4.80@ 5.20 for fair to choice; shipments 11,000.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., March 15.—Cattle: market improved; arrivals light; 1,200 head; 10 cars; prices common 4½@5½. Sheep: market dull; arrivals heavy; best 6@6½c; medium 5@5½c; common 4@4½c. Hogs: market quiet; receipts 2,000; Philadelphia $5.00 @5.10; Yorkers $5.00@5.10.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There was an improved feeling in the market to-day, and more activity was shown in all departments of trade. There were numerous buyers in the city from all sections, and they are operating more freely. Fine grades of woollens continue very brisk and scarce, many makes being sold ahead by agents. Colored cottons are active and firm in prices. Haymaker denims are now 15c. Prints and ginghams are in demand. Woolens are in better request. Foreign goods are more active. The dry goods imports for the week are $2,379,948.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton dull; sales of 30,000 bales; good ordinary 16¾@18¾c; low middling 17¾; middling 18½; middling to fair 19@19½c; receipts 3,944 bales; exports to continent 300; coastwise 1,916; stock 256,726.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾c; net receipts 91 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 134,-241 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling 18¾c; net 149c; sales 206 bales; stock 55,-975 bales.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton heavy and lower; good ordinary 18½c; net receipts 857 bales; sales 1,200; stock 68 330.

MOBILE, March 15.—Cotton dull and declining; middling 18½c; low middlings 17¾; receipts 1,067; net receipts 1,467 bales; exports coastwise 31 bales; sales 600; stock 49,655.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—176 sks oats, J Brady; 49 tcs shoulders, 150 do lard, R Sellers & Co; 5 cases b scraps, W Hamilton; 6 brls apples, McCracken & Bro; 16 do do, Voigt M & Co; 40 sks c seed, 2 cars hay, same; 15 rolls leather, W Flaccus; 2 cases handles, Whitmore M & Co; 2 do do, Lindsey S & E; 8 brls apples, 2 cars hay, J J Petitit; 10 brls apples, W J Steel; 56 sks kegs, Davis C & Co; 20 kegs & butter, 2 cases do apples, Loh & C; 18 do flour, Atwell & L; 20 do cement, J & A Mietz; 20 bxs g ware, Atlantic G Co; 45 do do, Atterbury & Co; 50 kegs nails, 2 sks do, W P Townsend; 66 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 26 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 150 sks wheat, Marshal K & Co; 80 do potatoes, 40 do rye, Brickner & Co; 22 do oats, 1 car hay, Schnelback & Co; 440 sks flour, F W Jacobus; 50 brls apples, H Rea; 139 sks c seed, 40 cales hay, 156 sks potatoes, same 57 brls flour, Hounck McC & Co, 165 sks rye, W J Meek; 101 do do, 188 do do barley, J Rhoads; 60 tubs butter, W H Graff; 228 bdls r teeth, Anderson & Co; 22 bbls b powder, Kramer & V; 6 cars scrap, B Pflaum.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1952 barns, W B Rhodes & Co; 1 car tcs do, R Owens; 10 brls flour, T C Jenkins; 6 c tab, do, 6 do leaves, H Wetzel; 40 sks flour, Soghmyer & V; 156 do corn, W H Nanker; 70 bdl carpets, Riesick & Bro; 40 sks flour, 1 car corn, Watt L & Co, 40 bbls beef, Lynch & W Fairley, 1 car corn, S H Floyd; 1 do do, Dan Pittsburgh Grain Elevator—2 cars barley 1 do oats W J Meek, 2do do Keil & R, 2 do rye, J Craig, 1 do corn, L & Co; 2 do do, Lindsey S & E; H; 1 do corn D Wallace, 3 do wheat Marshall K & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Stack & S; 2 do do, G A Mundorff; 1 do do, S P P M; 1 do do, Dingman & Co; 1 do lime, McKee Bro; 5 brls f fish, J P Thompson, 13 do turnips, Aiken W & P; 26 do do, 6 brls eggs, E Moye & Co; 10 do beer, J Kessler; 30 do do flour, F Duff & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Schumaker & Co; 15 do do, W Cooper & Co; 20 do do, S Ewart; 16 do do, L J Blanchard; 45 do do, 40 pkgs do, F C Cox; 50 pkgs fish, Haworth & D; 60 ½ brls fish, W Hoslage & Co; 5 cks cheese, J A Graff; 1 car straw, W H Nanker; 1 do do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 5 do do m feed, J & W Fairley; 9 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 do corn, T Brady & Co; 100 sks wheat, Wats, Scadds tobacco, J Porterfield & Co; 6 calves W Hoffman;

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CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y. no11-m35zw*-y

ON MARRIAGE—HAPP

# HOME NEWS.

## North End District.

The Republican voters of the North End District—which is now knocking for admission into Allegheny City—will hold their preliminary meeting to-day (Monday) at the house of Michael Smith, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. It is earnestly desired that there shall be a full turnout and a good ticket chosen, as the officers to be elected will have in charge the settling up of the business of the district if it is annexed to Allegheny.

## How a Pen Knife Might be Used.

On Saturday evening about nine o'clock as a young man accompanied by a young woman was walking on Becca near Craig street, Allegheny, he was accosted by two drunken men named Joseph Graham and John Macellon, who attacked him and insulted the woman. The young man drew a pen knife and stabbed the former in the arm and the latter in the back, neither of them being badly hurt, but the young man succeeded in making himself rather absent shortly after.

## Knocked Down.

Two Germans, who neglected to leave their names, reported at the Mayor's office last evening, that while walking along Liberty street, a short distance above the Union Depot about eight o'clock, they were met by two men who attacked them with clubs and knocked them down. The object of the unprovoked assault is a mystery, as the men were not robbed nor injured further than being knocked down. They had never seen their assailants before, and were unable to give even a description of them, and so no arrests were made.

## Boston Buck—He is Held for Trial.

Saturday afternoon, a hearing was had before Commissioner Gamble in the case of Boston Buck, the Clarion county farmer, who is charged with being a dealer and shaver of counterfeit money. At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was held for trial and given bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court. His bondsman was Mr. Peter Sampsell, a wealthy Clarion county farmer, and one of his neighbors. Boston is quite reticent in regard to his arrest, and merely replies to all interrogatories "when a man's innocent he has nothing to fear."

## Unfortunate Driving.

As Meinhardt Frederick and a friend were driving up Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, in a buck-wagon, their horse, from some cause, took fright and ran away. Near the City Hall, the wagon was upset, and Frederick thrown out. In the fall he was caught by his feet between the slugstrike and the dashboard, and dragged a short distance along, when the horse kicked him, breaking his leg. The horse was finally stopped, and the man extricated. It was found that, besides the broken limb, he had sustained other severe injuries. He was placed up and taken to his home on Irwin avenue, where his injuries were properly attended to.

## Gautschi Again.

Henry Gautschi has had another information made against him before Alderman O'Donnell, by Mr. Robert G. Murphy, of New York. It all that is stated against the defendant proves true he has played a part that is apt to make him fare rather bad. There have been several informations made against the same party, by other firms before the same Magistrate previous to this. The defendant carried on a tobacco and cigar business on Market street in this city, and it is alleged that he made away with his stock for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Mr. Murphy alleges that he owes his firm nine hundred dollars, and that he has been selling secreting or otherwise disposing of his stock.

## Dreka's Engrossing Pens.

Mr. Dreka, of 1033 Chestnut street, the justly celebrated engraver of and dealer in visiting cards, monograms, wedding and reception cards, &c., seems not content with his well earned fame in the graphic art, but seeks distinction in a new role. For some time he has advertised in the GAZETTE, "Dreka's Engrossing Pens." We did not doubt that, as he does all things well, his pens, as well as his other specialties, were beyond the ordinary, but since we have obtained a gross of them and subjected them to actual test, we can certify that they are unlike any metallic pen we have before seen, and answer completely to a great want, viz: a pen sufficiently fine for rapid and legible transcribe or copy what you will without spluttering your sheet over with ink, as has been our experience with all other pens. The Dreka Engrossing Pen is a pronounced desideratum—destined to come into universal use and favor.

## Laid to Rest.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. Henry Raynor, of Allegheny, took place at three o'clock from his late residence, No. 278 Beaver avenue, and was very largely attended—the cortege being one of the largest of a private character that has been seen in the city for some time. This general expression of respect was tendered to a worthy citizen and friend, who has departed. Though but in the prime of life, and a man who coveted seclusion rather than notoriety, the deceased had become widely and favorably known in business and social circles. Everywhere he was held in high esteem for his sterling integrity and energy of character, his constancy in the pursuit of what he believed to be right, his unostentatious charity, and his unostentatious discharge of every duty, secular and religious. For many years he had been a member of the church, being at the time of his death connected with the North avenue M. E. congregation, which he will be sincerely mourned, and the widow and children so greatly bereaved will have the unfeigned and tender sympathy of hundreds of friends.

## Centennial Celebration—Proposed Tax on Street Railway Lines.

The movement in the Legislature to tax all the lines of street railways for a period of years for the purpose of raising a revenue to meet the appropriation for the Centennial Celebration is manifestly improper as a general law. There might be some propriety in taxing the Philadelphia lines for this purpose, as their revenues will be largely increased, owing to the great celebration; but we can find no possible benefit to our city railway lines from this source; why, therefore should this tax be imposed on them? In addition to this, most of the city lines effected by this city have not banking expenses, and they are all limited in their rate of fare. The Philadelphia lines charge seven cents for single fares, and sell four tickets for twenty five cents. Our lines charge but six cents, or four tickets for twenty-five cents, while on one of them is a profitable one as are the lines of Philadelphia.

We trust our Allegheny delegation in the Senate and House will have the bill amended so as to limit its application to the Philadelphia lines alone, as there is no apparent benefit from the multitudes that will crowd the inner oughfares of that city. We doubt the justice even of taxing the Philadelphia companies, but the pretext for the tax has no warrant except in that city.

## The Penn Bank.

This new banking institution which has opened at No. 118 Wood street, a few doors from Fifth avenue, commences business with every prospect of the most marked success. It is organized under a very liberal charter, with a capital stock of $250,000, and under the management of some of our leading bankers and financiers. The President is Mr. James H. Hoagland, a gentleman of long experience and special training as a member of the bar in this special line has acquired a most thorough knowledge of the intricacies of finance, and is further, admirably fitted for the position by his natural tact and ability to deal with men with whom he has intercourse. The Treasurer is Mr. Jacob H. Walter, late Prothonotary, and a gentleman whose uniform successes in official life and in the walks of business, are the best evidences of his worth and ability. Riddle & Thompson, and one who—though among the younger members of the banking fraternity—has been trained from boyhood in the mysteries of banking, and ranks in the first class among the bankers of Pittsburgh. Under these auspices, if past success be any criterion, the Penn Bank ought to become, as it undoubtedly will, one of the very best and safest institutions of the character in the city.

The Bank is now prepared for general business, and depositors will find every accommodation afforded in the way of interest and in loans or financial negotiations of any kind. We would commend the Penn Bank to all depositors who desire safty and accommodation in their financial matters.

## GUARDING THE POLLS.

### Application for Supervisors—The Question to be Argued To-morrow.

Whatever shall be the result of the present "License" contest, there can be no question, but that both sides are thoroughly in earnest, and no stone will be left unturned by either of the contestants. The latest movement was developed on Saturday by the temperance men who presented through their counsel an application for the appointment of Supervisors of the election. In their petition they set forth that they fear fraud and desire to have the election conducted as fairly as possible, and ask the Court over the polls to prevent all irregularities or illegalities. The petition was received and set down for argument to-morrow morning.

The other side will oppose the appointment It is said, on the ground that the question to be voted upon is not political, and that the law provides that the Supervisors appointed shall be of opposing political parties.

Both parties are preparing for this legal contest, and as incidental to the campaign, it promises to be interesting.

## A BIG TRANSACTION IN CIGARS.

### How the Weed is Taken in Temperanceville.

Early yesterday morning a freight car standing on a side track near Temperanceville, on the Panhandle road, was broken open and a case thrown out which was rifled of its contents, some twenty thousand cigars. As soon as the robbery was discovered, information was lodged before Deputy Mayor Hollingshead, who notified the police officers in the vicinity. Yesterday, as an officer was patroling his beat in that portion of the city, he saw a man sleeping in a glass house. He noticed he looked somewhat suspicious, and proceeded to wake him up. When he awakened him, the man stated, "I will tell you where they are, and I'll show you where the other fellow is." The officer told him to show up, which the man did accordingly. He took him to an old bank on the Ohio river. Here he found secreted the twenty thousand cigars. The man then pointed out his accomplice, and the two were taken before the Deputy Mayor, who sent them to jail for a hearing, in default of bail.

The Weed Sewing Machine offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers, capacity, durability, ease of management, &c., and are sold on such easy terms that any one can easily pay for one. Call and see them. 116 Market street.

# THE COURTS.

## Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STRERETT.

This was sentence day in this Court, and the following persons were disposed of:

Patrick J. May who plead guilty to the larceny of fifteen pounds of beef from the shop of George F. Smith, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of sixty days.

Henry How, having been found guilty of the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Bridget Meelia, was sentenced to pay the cost and a fine of thirty dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, of this city, the sum of of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix, and the further sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for maintenance, the sum of six dollars per month for the support of the child until it reached the age of five years, and to give bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

J. L. Giles, who plead guilty to the larceny of ten pounds of sugar and fourteen cans of oysters, charged against him by James W. Love, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for one year.

Martin Ruff, convicted Friday of the larceny of chickens, preferred against him by John N. Foerger, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to be sent to the Work House and be kept there until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years.

William Lease, found guilty of larceny by bailee of a watch belonging to Isabella Hardesty, was sentenced to a fine of six cents, and to an imprisonment in the Work House for two years.

Robert Gaisiff, convicted of assault and battery on the body of Ferdinand Smith, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and cost.

John H. Conovan, James Conovan and James Kindley, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to a fine of thirty, twenty, and twenty dollars, respectively and costs.

Christina Baker, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to a fine of five dollars and costs.

Counsel for Stark and Burdell, the East End burglars, stated that they were unprepared to argue the motion for a new trial and to arrest of judgment, and the argument was accordingly postponed until next saturday.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Levi Wolf, | Henry Butler, |
| Gotlieb Goss, | Robert Quince, |
| James McClaren, | William Laughlin, |
| Michael Burke, | Henry Taylor, |
| Clement Lentz, et al, | Patrick O'Connell, et al, |
| David Brown, | James Smith, |
| William Lutz, et al, | John Meenan, |
| Joseph Boehlin, | Frank Whitehair, |
| W. H. Reynolds, | Henry Marsillias, |
| Daniel Mosley, et al, | William Wright, |

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of Nicholas Winters vs. Henry Epping, being an action on a promissory note, and on trial before Judge Collier for several days, the jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

In the case of William Hoffman vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, the report of viewers was presented, whereupon the Court ordered it to be filed and confirmed nisi, the confirmation to become absolute unless exceptions or an appeal be taken within thirty days.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. Berkowitz & Brother to William Oppenheimer the Court appointed M. Hertzog and M. Oppenheimer appraisers to appraise the property assigned, and shall make report accordingly.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* John Kolb, Jr., vs. John Kolb Sr., petition *de lunatico inquirendo*, a petition was presented in Court by John Kolb, Sr., for a suspension of proceedings in the case. The petition represents that the inquisition by virtue of a commission issued in the above entitled inquiry, held on the 24th and 30th days of September, 1870, found the petitioner a lunatic and that on the confirmation of said inquisition John McKinley was appointed a committee of his estate. The petitioner further represents that he is now restored to a sound state of mind, and therefore asks the Court to take proof of the facts, and suspend